BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2061.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARETR.

TOMORROW, Wednesday the 3d August, FRITH BOMANJEE, & CO. will sell by Public Auction, a small Assortment of Sundries imported per Duke of Roxburgh, vizt.

Salted Salmon in kegs and small Jars, Lavender Water, and other Perfumary, Coarse Cutlery of sorts, and a variety of Confectionary consisting of Sugared Almonds, comfits Lozenges &c. &c. [197]

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES BINNY ADAM has this day been admitted a Partner in our establishment.

ADAM SKINNER & CO.

Bombay. 1st August, 1831. [198]

WANTED, up the country a steady European who understands the management of a Garden, Cows and Poultry, and would make himself generally useful in the Superintendance of a Gentleman's Outdoor establishment. A character for sobriety and activity will be required. Apply to the Editor.

[190]

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSNA JAGONNATH-JEE, at the Courier office.

[191] *Bombay 30th July*, 1831.

WILL be published early in AUGUST, No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, *Containing*.—1st. An Account of Hector a favourite Greyhound.—2nd. Q. E. D's. Account of a Panther.—3d. Questions from a Subscriber.—4th. Propositions by a Pongo for a Sporting club.—5th. Ride Sportsmen Ride *a Song*.—6th. Nosing Tom's last but one.—7th. John Dockery redivivus.—8th. Song for the Club of Harmonics.—9th. Neemuch Fly Fishing.—10th. Bushman's account of a Hog Hunt in Guzerat.—11th. *Song* The Midnight Boar.—12th. The Candeish Clubs.—13. A letter from Old Gooseberry.—14th. Harlequin and Honesty.—15th. Meet me when day light may dawn.—16th. Extract from Sporting Recollections of life in the Deccan.—17th. High Flyer on Falconry.—18th. Pongoes at the Presidency. 19th. The Candeish Clubs by N.—20th. Travelling in Guzerat by W. C. H.—21st. A Looker On.—22nd. Bushman's account of Kangaroo Hunting.

NOTE.—As the Sporting Magazine will go to Press about the 25th of July, communications for it should be dispatched so as to arrive in Bombay on or before that day. [192]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831,	1	0	0
Indian Calendars for 1831,	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [193]

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The Holders (Particularly those in the Deckan) of the Bombay Prospectus Lottery Tickets have had their eyes open ever since April last in hopes of seeing in the Courier the Drawing of the above Lottery, they Lament very much to see so many Months pass away without a glimpse of news about it being published in the Courier to keep them in spirits.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Deesa, on the 5th June, the lady of Lieut. Elder, European Regt. of a Son.

At Bhewndy, on Friday morning the 29th Inst. the lady of Lieutenant Drummond, 11th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Sholapoor on the 16th Instant, Eliza Emily, infant Daughter, of C. S. Straker M. D. aged 13th months and a half.

On Thusday the 21st July at Poona, Emily, the wife of Lestoch R. Reid, Esq. of the Civil Service.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

August 1st. Ship Shaboo Hamud, John Morris Master returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

None

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Earl of Eldon, Fortune, Sarah, Sir Francis Burton, Elizabeth and Jane.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Asia Felix, Discovery, Duke of Roxburgh, George Cruttenden, Cavendish Bentinck.

ARAB.—Fazarabany.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Ship*—Hythe, Herefordshire.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloops of War*—Clive, Amherst.
H. M. SHIP—Satellite.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
FRENCH—Hebe,
BRAZILIAN—Ampaeze.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline publishing the lines written by H.

P. V. S. *Is too common place.*

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1831.

We have received Madras Papers of the 21st, and Calcutta of the 15th Ultimo. The former contain no information of interest; but from the latter we have copied among other articles, a detailed account of the revolution in Brazil, which we noticed in Saturday's Paper.

We have received No. 4 and 5 of the East India Magazine,—a periodical, the first appearance of which, we thought presented any thing but a promising aspect; we are glad however to observe from a hasty glance at the March and April numbers, that considerable signs of improvement appear in the *getting up* at least, if not in the original matter of the Magazine, and we doubt not from the avidity with which information of every description, connected with the affairs of this country is sought after, that its arrival will before long, be anxiously looked forward to.

Among the most interesting articles in the last number, is one headed "The Governor of Madras and Mr. Hill," and relates as our readers will probably anticipate, to the dismissal of the latter gentlemen from his office of Chief Secretary to the Government of that Presidency.

The following three letters upon the subject from the Court of Directors, will we have no doubt, be read with interest. They are introduced in the Magazine by some short but violent reflections upon the Governor, which we shall refrain from copying, as they scarcely relate to what follows.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, FORT ST. GEORGE.

Public Department.

Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 1st instant.

In your letter of the 8th February, 1828, you informed us that your President had laid before you memorials from your military secretary, Mr. Richard Clive, and your public secretary, Mr. Chemier, soliciting an increase of their salaries; that, acknowledging the justice of the claims, and considering at the same time that the present condition of the Company's resources, and a proper regard for our orders, would not justify you in increasing the public charges, you had accomplished the object of an *interchange of offices*, which would admit of the abolition of the office of paymaster of Carnatic stipends; and that, as a part of this arrangement, you had appointed Mr. David Hill third judge of circuit in the northern division, giving his office of chief secretary to Mr. Richard Clive.

In your letter of the 1st April, 1828, you enclose a memorial to us from Mr. David Hill, complaining of his removal, and, praying us to restore him to his office, a resolution of your Board thereon, and a minute of Mr. Græme, dissenting from the decision of your Board.

In your judicial letter of 22d April 1828, you refer to a minute of your President dated April 19th, in which minute the grounds of Mr. Hill's removal are given, and you stated, as connected with the conduct of Mr. Grame and Mr. Hill, your desire to express the cordial concurrence of the majority of your Board.

We have given the most deliberate consideration to the grounds you have alleged for the removal of Mr. Hill. We refrain from particularizing passages in the documents before us, the recital of which would be *highly unpleasant* to us, but we cannot omit to notice that you treated it in your first letter on the subject as a *matter of economical arrangement*—and in another letter, of a more recent date, as the *consequence, of a line of conduct* which, if justly ascribed to the party charged, would have fixed a serious imputation upon him.

Mr. Hill had held the highest office under your Government with the unqualified approbation of his superiors during five years, having held the office immediately subordinate to it for fifteen years previously, and your highest officer was undoubtedly entitled to an opportunity of replying to any charges which might be brought against him.

Your President's strong impressions of the impropriety of Mr. Hill's conduct appears to have been participated in by a majority of your Board, but we find in the documents submitted to us *no proof* that can in any degree satisfy our minds that these impressions were well founded; and if any proof could have been adduced, it was obviously incumbent on you to have supplied it for our information. In the absence of any such proof, we must disapprove of your proceedings in the case of Mr. Hill.

It is both our inclination and our practice to abstain from interferense with our local governments in the distribution of offices, but we consider *it our imperious duty to protect deserving public servants.*

We direct that, immediately on the receipt of this despatch, you reinstate Mr. David Hill in the office of chief secretary, and that the fees on commissions, which you have ordered to be divided between the chief and military secretary, be assigned as before to the chief secretary alone.

We are yourloving friends,
&c. &c. &c.

London, 22nd October, 1828.

Public Department.

Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 28th ultimo.

We have received your letter in the judicial department, dated the 18th of July last, with its enclosures.

We have taken into our consideration the minutes of your President, of the Commander-in-Chief, of Mr. Græme, and of Mr. Ogilvie, dated respectively 20th and 30th June, 20th May, and 3rd July, 1828, enclosed in that letter. The several minutes first brought to our knowledge all the reasons which induced you to remove Mr. D. Hill from his office of chief secretary to government. We cannot but express our surprise that you should have adopted so important a step without at once acquainting us with all the real reasons which led you to consider it to be necessary.

If Mr. Hill submitted for the signature of your President a paper, which was the completion of an important regulation, without explaining the nature of its contents, for the purpose of *obtaining surreptitiously and clandestinely* the pasing of a measure to which he had reason to believe your President had strong objections, he deserved not only the severest reprehension, but the dismissal from his office, which you inflicted upon him, and even from our service.

There is, however, no proof adduced by you *even now*, that Mr. Hill entertained any such improper design, and the circumstance of the jury regulation being ultimately brought to the notice of your President, *and by Mr. Hill himself*, and in consequence of an omission which that gentleman might have prevented, affords a presumption that he had no such improper design of hurrying the measure through in a *covert manner*.

To have presented for signature an important instrument, without communicating its tenor and effect, was in itself an act of negligence which called for some animadversion, but we cannot but observe, that if this be *an act of negligence in a secretary*, it is at the same time a very *unbusiness-like proceeding on the part of the members of council to sign a paper without* being *aware of its purport*.

In the minutes of your President and the Commander-in-Chief, it is imputed to Mr. Hill, that he did not, as secretary fairly represent the meaning of government in the papers he was required to write.

This is a serious charge of incapacity or of wilful misconduct, but you adduce *no specific proof of either*, yet it would have been easy to have stated the directions given to Mr. Hill *on some occasion*, and the misunderstanding or misinterpretation of them which appeared in his draft.

Mr. Hill was suffered for three months to accumulate upon his head these and other misdeeds imputed to him, without having any intimation that his conduct was unsatisfactory to you, until he received the *practical proof* of your dissatisfaction in *his dismissal from* his office of secretary—and *even then* his dismissal was only communicated to us in the first instance, as forming part *of an economical arrangement of offices*, not *as proceeding* from the *grave* and *deliberate disapprobation of government*.

We cannot notice without reprehension, that having dismissed Mr. Hill, as it now appears, in consequence of what you deemed an *unfaithful discharge of his duty* as Secretary, you yet considered him a *fit person to fill the responsible situation of a Judge*, and actually appointed him to that situation, without ascertaining whether he had even prepared himself for employment in a judicial office, or even whether he was *acquainted with the language of the division in which he was appointed to act*, in both of which, the essential qualication for his new office, he seems to have been wholly deficient.*

Under all the circumstances of this very painful case, we feel it incumbent on us to adhere to the decision which we have already communicated to you in our letter of the 22d of October last.

Our sentiments and instructions on the remaining contents of this advice will be communicated to you in the ordinary course of correspondence.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, Mr. Hill has arrived *in this country*, and the *secret Committee* have laid before us your letter, dated 22d August last, with its enclosures.

That letter, ought to have been addressed to *us*, and in reply to it, we have only to signify to you that the *observations it contains on the conduct of Mr. Hill* ought to have been made *in the first instance*, if you thought them of sufficient importance to be communicated to us at all.

We have been led to suppose, from the terms of the minutes to which we have already referred, that it was imputed to Mr. Hill, that he did not, as secretary, *fairly represent the meaning of Government* in the letters he was required to write.

We now understand from your letter of the 22d August, 1828, that, what you impute to Mr. Hill is, "*that he did not place* THE GENERAL *effect of all your arrangements in a* FAIR VIEW BEFORE US," and in order to enable us to judge of the correctness of *this imputation*, you have transmitted us the original draft of a letter made by Mr. Hill on the 4th January, 1828, which you desire us to compare with your letter on the same subject, dated the 12th February, 1821, and the several documents therein contained.

The original draft so transmitted to us, bears in the margin the initials of your President and of *other Members of Council and that you appear to have first sanctioned a paper you subsequently stopped, and upon which, "as not doing common justice to your measures,"* you NOW found a charge *against* Mr. Hill.

The letter of which Mr. Hill prepared a draft on the 4th January, 1828, appears to have been intended to communicate to us the transmission of papers relative to the reduction of public expenditure in the military and civil departments of your Presidency, which were in progress to relieve the pressure upon the finances of India, and to express your trust that the several measures which you had resolved to adopt with that view, would meet with our approbation.

We are not informed what papers it was intended to transmit with that letter, but the dates of all the documents transmitted with your letter of the 12th February 1828, are anterior to the 4th January in that year, and as all these documents relate to reductions in the military expenditure, we conclude that, they would have been sent with the letter of the 4th of January, announcing those reductions.

Your letter of the 12th Februery, 1828, is little more than a transcript of your President's Minute of the 21st December 1827, and we derive from *that letter* no information which we *could not have derived* from an attentive perusal of the document it incloses.

We now close this distressing case, but in doing so, we feel ourselves bound to declare that nothing urged by you in your letter of 22d August last, has in any degree altered the sentiments we have already intimated to you upon it; and that under all circumstances, Mr. Hill is entitled to stand *as high in our opinion*, as he did before you removed him from the office of Chief Secretary to your Goverment.

CALCUTTA.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

Hardly an arrival comes now-a-days, but we hear of a Revolution in some quarter of the globe or other. The news from Rio Janeiro is, that the Emperor Don Pedro I. had abdicated in favour of his Son—who was proclaimed by the style and title of Don Pedro II., Constitutional Emperor of Brazil. The causes that led to this event may be gathered from the following document, entitled "A brief statement of the Revolution of the memorable 7th day of April, 1831."

Want of the requisite operatives for the composition of the present sheet, and the agitated state of our minds, have prevented our present-

* Mr. Hill personally reported himself not competent to transact business in any Native language, and begged accordingly to be permitted to decline the the appointment of third Judge of the Northern Court of Appeal and Circuit; receiving no reply, he solicited permission to proceed to England Four days after Mr. Money was appointed third Judge vice Hill; but without any notification, as is the usual custom, to Mr. Hill.

ing to our Readers a circumstantial statement of the great events of last week.

The Agitators, displaying a degree of energy and courage which surpass the meed of applause, have, after all, effectually disappointed those who attempted to represent us in the eyes of strangers (ever prone to criticise) as a nation very backward in the road to civilization, and like a herd of ferocious savages. Notwithstanding all this, worthy Readers, no Revolution has been gone through with so much moderation! No individual rights were more sacredly viewed!

The warmth of patriotism quickened the tree of freedom—it did not need to be nourished with the precious blood of the Citizens.

The disturbances occasioned on the return of Don Pedro from his voyage to Mina, had checked the National Energy, and exasperated all minds, which was proved by the Representation addressed to his majesty by the twenty four Deputies: former odium scarcely extinguished, became rekindled,—*and from alleged* injury, they proceeded to facts. Nocturnal meetings in various parts of the City, deaths, wounding announced to the Government the approach of a frightful crisis. The nomination however of a Ministry wholly National, appeared sufficient to calm the people, when the evil genius re-appeared to aggravate our wrongs. But the New Ministers were a few days after dismissed, and succeeded by others held in public detestation, on account of their pernicious measures. No sooner did such a disagreeable proceeding become known, than the whole City was filled with sorrow, and sorrow soon became indignation. The people commenced flocking to the rendezvous with great enthusiasm,—no longer were they the people who calmly witnessed continued arbitrary encroachment,—and submitted to insults,—but became a people that understood how to maintain their rights with arms in their hands. A Proclamation, written with the Emperors own hand, and authenticated by the New Ministers of State was torn and stamped under foot; a deputation, consisting of all the Justices of the Peace, went to the Palace at Boa Vista to represent to the Emperor the state of fermentation in which the City was placed, and to request that he would be pleased therefore to re-appoint the late dismissed Ministers, as such was the requisition of the People.

The Emperor gave them a reply in the negative, which being intimated to the People who had assembled in front of the field quarters, drew forth the signal of attack. General Lima, Commandant of the Army, resolved again to represent to the Emperor the pitch to which the indignation of the People and the Troops had reached. But neither the General's representation, nor the tears of a Wife, Her Majesty, moved him—instigated perhaps by perfidious advisers, he persisted in his first resolution.

On arriving at the Camp, or the scene of acclamations, the General found the people in arms, and regularly drawn up, and the numerous, and re-inforced Patrols which protected the entrance of roads removed from their stations. In fact, the Troops were combined or united with the People. At about half after 10 o'clock at night, the established or regular Artillery, and eventually the other divisions, had presented themselves at the Camp. The Guard of the Emperor's Battalion, stationed at the Palace of Boa Vista, also abandoned it—and after joining the Battalion, instantly marched towards the City with mounted artillery. In the meantime, while the Troops and people had taken a formidable position at the "*Field of Honour*," (the former field of acclamations), the Emperor was quite deserted; and convinced how much he had been deceived by such of his Courtiers as reckoned on the support of the Troops, just as if the latter formed no part of the Brazilian People, he foresaw no other honorable alternative for extricating himself from the dangerous dilemna but that of abdicating his crown in favor of his August Son Don Pedro D'Alcantara, Prince of Brazils. This act of the Emperor was recognized by the People and Troops with the liveliest enthusiasm on the dawn of the ever-to-be-memorable day, the 7th of April, 1831.

After the abdication the Emperor, with his August Consort, and her Highness Dona Maria II. embarked on board of His Britannic Majesty's Frigate *Warspite*, leaving behind Don Pedro II. and the Princesses at St. Christovao.

The General Assembly, which had been convened a few days before by the Emperor, reassembled without loss of time to nominate a Regency, that should act and govern during the minority of H. E. Highness Don Pedro II. But as there were not a sufficient number of Senators and Deputies present, their Excellencies St. Marquez de Caravellas, General Francisco de Lima, and Vergueiro, were elected Provisional Members of the Regency. The National Ministers were re-instated, with the exception of Sr. Hollanda Cavalcanti, who preferred to his re-instalment, the honorable course of defending the Public Causeat or before the national Tribunal, and was accordingly succeeded in the Department of Commerce by his Excellency Sir Jose Ignacio Borges.

General Jose Joaquim de Lima was appointed Commandant of the Internal Court and Provincial Armies—and Major Rees Alfeira, Commandant of the Police Troops Brigadier Vasconcellos displayed on this occasion, his great love for his country, by undertaking the command of the Regular Troops re-united at the Camp—and for training the Country Militias. The conduct of the Fulminators (agitators?) in this Revolution must fill them with great and noble pride, for presenting themselves on the first signal of alarm duly armed, and some at the head of the Companies organized by themselves.

When, on the dawn of the 7th of April, it was reported that the Emperor had taken refuge on board of the English Frigate, some persons apprehended that a Civil War would have broken out amongst us; but far from such a thing, we never witnessed such a general accordance of feelings among the Citizens; from al sides nothing was heard but the shouts of long live the Constitution—the Sovereign Brazilian Nation—Don Pedro II. Brazilian Emperor—and long live the Brazilian People and Troops!!

The Citizens were embracing and welcoming each other with excess of joy,—and exclaiming that from this day we reckon our Independence, we have now a Brazilian Emperor, long live our country, the Constitution, and long live our Emperor Don Pedro II!

The Strangers from all Nations astonished at so much unanimity and regularity amidst such general commotion,—joined with the Patriots, and evinced the great joy they felt at these events. They had concentrated and flocked together from all sides of the city to witness this enchanting spectacle. Not one single disorder not one single crime occurred to stain that brilliant day, the 7th of April, and the subsequent days. General confidence was spreading all over the city*: the warehouses and mercantile establishments were opened, and commerce resumed its usual course, and every thing evinced that public tranquillity would not be disturbed.

Sr. Don Pedro II. came this day* in great pomp and state to assist at the service of Te Deum celebrated in the Imperial Chapel, and, after it, at the avenue of the City, received congratulations and acknowledgements of pure regard from his Compatriots and Co-citizens the Brazilians.

They say that Sr. Don Pedro d'Alcantara the August Parent of our Emperor, wrote a letter to the Patriot José Bonifacio, entrusting to him the education of his Children. It is probable that the Regency will nominate the respectable Patriarch of Brazilian independence, as Tutor of His Highness Don Pedro II.

We have just heard the news that their M M. the Emperor and Empress depart on Wednesday next, in the English Corvette *Volage*, for England with their Suite. Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal is to sail on the same day with her Suite in the French Corvette *La Seine*, Capt. Thibaut, who conducted to England Charles the Xth.

ABDICATION.

Availing myself of the right conceded to me by the Constitution, I declare that I have most voluntarily abdicated, in the person of my much beloved and dear Son Don Pedro d'Alcantara, my Crown.

Boa Vista, 7th of April 1831, Tenth year of the Independence and Imperial Reign.

(Signed) PEDRO.

In consequence of the Abdication of His Imperial Majesty Don Pedro I. in favor of his Son Don Pedro II., it being necessary to nominate a Regency for the Government of these States, the August Representatives of the Nation, Senators, and Deputies met, the numbers that could be mustered up at the General Assembly in the Senate Chambers, have agreed to appoint a Regency, which can be appointed only at a General Assembly in legal number, viz.

The Members of the said Regency are
Marquez de Caravellas, with 40 Votes.
Francisco de Lima,.....35 ditto.
Nicolas Pereira de Campos
Vergueiro, ...30 ditto.—*Cal. Govt. Gaz*

MOFUSSIL MURDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The "Pudda" from Bhaugulpore to Comercolly has been for some time an object of attention to the Magistrates of the Zillahs on its banks.

Since last December it has been observed that persons crossing or proceeding up or down the river were frequently missing in a manner quite unaccountable; surmises of murder arose, but suspicion was divided between the boatmen on the river and the Bhuttearins on the shore, and the utmost exertions failed to bring to light the perpetrators of the supposed atrocities.

An accident has at length given a clue to the discovery and as the circumstances at present elicited possess a general interest and deserve a wide publicity, I communicate them to you for the information of your readers. The chowkeydar of a village in the Thannah of Dhurrumpore, in the Pubna district, going his rounds on the night of the 22d or 23d of last month, observed three men having a bundle, stealing to their houses at a late hour of the night. Recognizing them as boatmen who had been absent from the village for six weeks he stopped and questioned them.

The explanations they gave were so extraordinary, that the chowkeydar deemed it proper to give information at the Thannah, and the replies given by them to the Police officers, induced them forthwith to convey the prisoners to the joint Magistrate of Pubina.

Before that authority the prisoners made a full confession. They stated that early in Bysakh, they had been hired as boat-men, by six men named Mungul, Sooroop, Muddun, Ram Tunnoo Byragee, Kamoo, and Bukshee, who pretended they had occasion to convey grain from Jellinghee to Culna. Having proceeded to Jellinghee, Muddun and Mungul went on shore and in a short time returned with three travellers, who carried a bundle, and were desirous of being conveyed across the river to Rampoor. Two of them were respectable Hindoos, either Brahmins or Kaits, and one a servant.

The boats was put off, and the boatmen directed to track, when arrived near Baramussea, a cry of murder arose from the boat, and shortly afterwards, the trackers saw three bodies thrown overboard. Greatly alarmed, they would have fled, but were seized, brought back and threatened by the murderers, and constrained to stay and work the boat. Having remained for the next two days at Baramussea, they crossed to Meergunge, where they staid eight days, during which time, the boatmen were never suffered to leave the sight of their employers. Thence they went to Surdah, where Munden and Mungul repairing to the bazar, soon returned with two passengers, whose destination was Bhogwangolah; tracking as before they reached the solitary chur, which lies opposite Rampore. Here again the hopeless cry arose and looking into the boat, the boatmen beheld the unfortunate passengers, thrown down and strangled by the gang of villains who subsequently threw their bodies overboard. After this second atrocity, they betook themselves to Khurchika and remained there twelve days; at the end of this time three up-country. Burkundazes were observed on the shore apparently looking for a boat. Immediately Muddun and Tunnoo proffered their services and the Burkundazes who had come from Dacca and were going to Poorneah embarked on the vessel. They had with them two large bundles and a hundred rupees in a purse. They had scarcely got out of sight of Khurchika 'ere their fate was decided. They were strangled under the eyes of the boatmen and thrown into the river. Their cruise being concluded and the lives of eight victims having been sacrificed, they returned home and dismissed the boatmen with a small share of the property and a reward of six Rupees.

Here Sir is a tale for those who would sup full of horrors, a tale I fear too true. The description of the victims, which is given at length by the prisoners, corresponds in many points with that of several persons who have lately been missing from this district and other circumstances combine to give probability to the story.

The three boatmen together with Mudden Sooroop, Ram Tunnoo and Kamoo who were subsequently apprehended, are now safely lodged in the Rajshaye Jail, and there is no reason to expect that the remaining villians Mungal and Buskshee, will long evade the search of the Police. In searching the houses of the prisoners a quantity of property described as belonging to the murdered men was produced, and I trust that the measures now in progress will lead to the condign punishment of a gang who have carried on their hellish system I fear too long and too successfully.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

Rajshaye, June 2d, 1831, H.

* The 6th or 9th, we presume, for the paper bears no date—ED. C. C.

MYSORE CAMPAIGN.

We have been obligingly favored with the perusal of a letter from an Officer on the Madras Establishment, who was actively employed in the recent campaign in Mysore, and we extract the following detailed account of a part of the operations against the insurgents, not doubting that it will be acceptable to our military readers.

"*Chickamogloor, 17th June*, 1831.

"In my last letter I mentioned that I was just going off to join the Regt. After going about 100 miles in a Palankeen, I overtook my baggage, horse, &c. and an order for me to proceed to this place to take detachment of the Company's and the Mysore Rajah's troops. I arrived here on the 24th ult. riding 64 miles in two days I have to protect a country about 130 miles in extent from the insurgents. For which purpose I have a small detachment of our own Regiment, and several Companies of Rajah's sepoys and 2 Rassallahs of Mysore Horse. On the 26th ult. I went out in a tour with part of the troops in a northerly direction about 40 miles, but not meeting with the enemy I returned to Chickmagloor on the 27th.

On the morning of the 28th I heard firing in the direction of Wastara (one of the forts ten miles due west of this place.) I immediately dispatched two of the Mysore horse to ascertain the cause, who returned about 9 A. M. and reported that the enemy had possession of the hills between this and Wastara and that they could be seen posted along the tops. The communication thus cut off, I instantly got the troops under arms (1st Company 9th Regiment N. I. 1 Company H. H. the Rajah's Sepoys, and 1 Rasallah of 60 Mysore horse) and marched at 10 o'clock A. M. After marching about 6 miles we arrived at the foot of the hills where I saw the enemy strongly posted along the tops and in the passes. I then formed the troops into two columns (having found the *road* obstructed with cut down trees and thorns). the right consisting of one Company 9th Regt. and 30th Mysore horse, the left consisting of 1 Company Rajah's Sepoys and 30 Mysore horse. Both Columns advanced at the same time by different routes: when we arrived within musket shot of the enemy they received us with a brisk fire from their whole line, accompanied by a tremendous yell: we were not slack in returning their fire and hurra, and continuing to advance (30 men of my column, the right, disposed "en tirailleur" drove the enemy from their position. From a line on my right they kept up a sniping fire from a thick jungle, but as my skirmishers could not see them, but only the smoke of the matchlocks as they were fired, they could not get a proper aim. I however caused several volleys to be fired into the jungle at random which soon silenced them and made them leave their hiding places in double quick time. I then proceeded to the top of the hill where both columns formed a junction and pursued the enemy thro' the jungle about a mile, when I took up a strong position on a hill, from which I could see the Fort of Wastara 2 miles to our left, and on a high hill a mile and a half to our right, saw the enemy posted in three separate bodies, one at the top, another about half way up, and a third about half way between these two, but considerably to the right. I reconnoitered them well through a telescope, and estimated them at the very lowest at 500 men: another officer and several intelligent natives looked through the glass and reckoned them 6 or 700. I then sent for the authorities of Wastara and a small detachment of Rajah's sepoys: when they arrived they informed me that the enemy had been endeavouring to take the Fort with a large iron gun which was *then* on the top of the opposite hill. I instantly resolved to attack them; for which purpose, I formed the troops into two columns as before, with this difference; the company of Rajah's sepoys with part of the Mysore horse formed the right, and the Company's of the 9th Regiment with the remainder of the Mysore horse the left. Both columns descended from their position at the same time by different routes and marched across a plain, about a mile. When they arrived at the foot of the opposite hill, the enemy opened a fire from the whole of the small arms and the iron gun, accompanied by a dreadful yell as before (here a havildar was shot through the head and instantly expired). We returned their fire and continuing to move up hill succeeded in crowing the top and capturing the gun. I then observed the enemy retreating at a considerable distance, rapidly to the jungle. I collected such of the Mysore horse as had arrived at the top of the hill, and accompanied by a young officer of our Corps, *charged them*, but from the nature of the ground, (for we had three ravines to gallop over) and their being close to the jungle we only succeeded in making two prisoners. We would have taken about 20 or 80 had not I met with an accident just at the time; my curb chain broke whereby my horse became completely unmanagable, and the bulk of the Mysore horse being a little in the rear, they escaped into the jungle. It was then growing late I sounded a halt collected the troops, set on the gun (about the size of one of our 9 pounders) to Wastara Fort, and returned to Chickamogloor where we arrived about sunset. I forgot to mention that after forcing the first barrier I took one prisoner, total 3. All the prisoners affirmed, after being cross questioned separately, that the enemy amounted to 1,500 altogether and were commanded by the insurgent kiladur of Cape, and it was their intention to have taken the Forts of Wastara and Chickamogloor, for which purpose they had taken possession of the Wastara pass, where there were about 500 men posted. I understood afterwards from the prisoners, that they did not *calculate* upon the *double column* of attack, which accounts for not more of our men being knocked over! When they saw the two columns separating, I observed an evident hubbub of consternation in their possessions. They, the prisoners, affirmed that they were quite confident that they could repulse us.

* * * * * * * *

The rains have set in here in torrents. The force under Col. Evans on the Northern frontiers, (I am on the Southern) found the Capital of the Insurgents empty and marched into it, without firing a shot. The Insurgents have all retired into the jungle. The force (Evan's) go back to Hangalore immediately: half of our Corps remain at Nuzzer (the Capital) with the Residents for a month or two."—*John Bull.*

CAPE.

The following statement, given by Mr. Alderman Thompson in the House on the 14th February, if correctly reported, shows the amount of the danger we are threatened with. It was clearly shown, he said, by a statement forwarded to the Colonial Office in the course of last year, that no less a sum that £1,200,000, was invested in Vineyards in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, besides investments of £60,000 in Vineyards in other parts of the Colony. That in brandy and casks there was invested no less a sum than £200,000; that the Stock of Wine on hand was worth £125,000; and the Wine in Bond, £100,000, making a total of upwards of £1,700,000 embarked in that trade There were no less than 420 families engaged in the Cape Wine Trade, and the consequence of the present measure would be such a fall in the value, that the whole of this Capital, with the exception of the casks which contained the wine, would be destroyed. By this measure the duties upon the Wines of Portugal, which now paid 100 per cent. would be increased to more than 115 per cent. whilst the additional tax of 6*d.* [4*d* ?] a gallon on Cape Wines would increase the tax on that commodity to 110 per cent. He saw no reason why the Wines of the Cape of Good Hope should not *be entitled to the same protection against Foreign Wines as British Spirits were against Foreign Spirits.*"

During the two years' respite what is to be done here? Merchants may contrive to withdraw their capital, and seek some other sphere for activity; but the Colonists and their Capital are as fixed as the Mountains. They must

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herefore, set about *Improvement, Retrenchment*, and the *means of Defence*.

That Cape Wine *can* be made both sound and palatable is indisputable. That much of it could be profitably converted into good Brandy, is also well known. We therefore do not despair altogether of this branch of trade, even when stripped of all favor and protection.

But to meet the shock, and to enable the Farmer to bear up till better times arrive, Taxes to the amount of Thirty or Forty Thousand Pounds must be remitted. Since England cannot afford to protect our staple commodity, she must be content to receive a smaller price for her human Exports. We can no more afford to pay so high a premium on the importation of Labourers, to the great discouragement of the Native Produce of the Colony. The Salaries of G vernors, Secretaries, Clerks, Judges, and all other Labourers imported from the mother country, must be reduced in the ratio as the duties on our Wines are raised. And if this deteriorate the quality of the Article, we must contrive to *grow it at home*. If Ministers cut up our trade, they must look somewhere else for the exercise of their Patronage.

Then for the means of Defence. We must have an OPEN COUNCIL, where the real State of the Country shall be honestly declared and held before the eyes of the Public—its Resources explained,—and the Voice of the People listened to and obeyed. No country can bear to be repeatedly ruined. We have had quite enough of ruin since 1806. But what security have we, or can we have in the present state of our Institutions, that we may not be ruined as often as we have any thing to lose?—Is it not a wild and monstrous thing, to see the necessity of reducing the Salaries of Public Servants as the Colony grows larger and more populous? The last Governor, for instance, drew £10,000 for about twelve years. Surely had this been a reasonable sum, and had the Colony prospered as it might have done during that period, it would not have been necessary to bring down this particular Salary to £7,000. But it was found to be an unreasonable sum, and although the Colony, in spite of the most incredible mis-management, had greatly enlarged all its Resources, it was found necessary to make this Reduction. And now, year after year, we discover that we are less and less able to meet even this reduced demand; and when 1833 shall come, we shall find that even the half of this sum will be more than we can well afford,

Unfortunately, at present the Government and People are utter strangers to each other. We know not whether they are for us, or against us, in any plan for our future defence. Every step we have made since 1823 has been openly or covertly resisted by the Government of the day. It is utter vanity and presumption to talk of our security resting on the excellent character of individuals. We trample on such assertions as insults to our understanding. We maintain that the present Form of Government is opposed to reason and common sense—that it neither does nor can work favorably to the Colony—that Free Institutions are essential not only to our well-being, but to our very existence—and that the first thing we should demand from the new Ministry is *Political Freedom*.—*Com. Ad. May 4th.* 1831.

The impending measure of equalising the duties on all Wines imported into England after the year 1833, that is, of increasing the present duty levied on Cape Wine more than 100 per cent., has created a deep sensation in the minds of the parties directly interested, of the danger, if not utter ruin, with which they are menaced; and it seems to be generally admitted, that unless the evil can be averted, either by inducing the Home Government to abandon the scheme as far as it is intended to apply to Cape Wines, or by finding other markets and uses for our staple produce, the Colony will be so seriously crippled as to be almost unable to survive the shock.

It is now well ascertained that the inferior Cape Wines cannot be sold in England; and indeed those of the best quality have been long struggling against the competition of the Sicilian and other light European Wines; the exportation therefore of the former, sale in the English markets, must be entirely abandoned even at the present rate of duty; and should the increased impost be persisted in, it may be doubted whether that extensive and natural mart will not be hermetically sealed against all descriptions of our Wines.

This gloomy position, it may be readily imagined, has caused the deepest anxiety in the minds of all connected with the cultivation of the Vine; and it is very gratifying to find that a spirit of enterprise and activity is rising up among some of the growers, which it may be hoped will enable them to surmount the most formidable part of the danger. Good Brandy can be, and is, distilled from Cape Wine; and a recent testimony to its quality from Van Diemen's Land, which we inserted in a late Paper, is not only confirmatory of the fact, but most important at the present crisis. There, and in New South Wales, the field is wide, and the demand almost unlimited: to the Distillation, therefore good Brandy, the attention of the Wine Farmers should be especially directed.

In addition to the present Brandy Distilleries erected at the Paarl and in Cape Town, which we are informed are making rapid strides in the improvement of the article, an intelligent Correspondent states that a gentleman has opportunely arrived in the Colony, who resided for many years in *France*, where he conducted a Distillery on an extensive scale, and acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the art.

This gentleman, Mons. FABE, soon after his arrival hearing of the depressed state of the Wine Trade, was induced, it seems, to make an experiment, in order to ascertain to what degree of perfection Brandy could be produced from Cape Wine. His success surpassed his expectations. And in order to prove his assertion, that the best Brandy is made in the most simple stills, he tried his experiment at the common Still of a farmer named Mr. H. Vos, Hs.: the vessel was placed in the open air, and the furnaces were constructed in the simplest manner. The Spirit he then produced from inferior Cape Wine has been submitted to several competent judges, who, our Correspondent affirms, have pronounced it equal, if not superior to any Brandy previously distilled at the Cape. Mons. FABE, in fact, insists that both modern theory and practice are opposed to the use of complicated machinery in the distillatory procees, of brandy making; and he ascribes the intense fiery heat, and other impure qualities in some of our brandy, to the use of such stills. This latter point is of course a debateable question in silence; but it appears certain—that the Brandy of France is generally made by the Wine-grower on his farm, without the aid of intricate machinery.

These differences in practice will no doubt excite a spirit of emulation among the Brandy Distillers, the result of which will be not less beneficial to themselves than to the public; and should Mons. FABE be isduced to direct his sole attention to the distillation of Cape Brandy, on the French principle, it may be reasonably expected that before a very long period our Distilleries will be in full operation for Home Consumption as well as for Exportation to all parts of the globe, and that the intended cent-per-cent. increase of duty on Cape Wine will thus fall much higher on the Settlement.—*Com. Adv. May*, 28.

The "A I," arrived in Table Bay from Rio de Janeiro on Monday last. Tranquillity it was nearly restored in the Brazils, and the new Government was proceeding with quietness in the reorganization of the affairs of the country. As no Newspapers, and but very slender political inteligence have been received in town by the present conveyance, we are unable to state what form or principle the New Government has adopted—whether it is less or more liberal than that of DON PEDRO I., or whether it is merely the predominance of the Brazilian over the Portuguese Party.—The purification of the Legislative Assembly appears to be the principal liberal object effected by the change.

As to Commercial affairs, the intelligence is equally barren; the only fact we have learned on this head is—that she A. I. has brought no *Coffee* to this market, from which it may be inferred that that article had risen in price at Rio.

His Majesty's ship *Warspite*, it is said, was soon after to leave Rio for this Station, when it is expected that Admiral Baker will proceed to England in the *Maidstone*, and that Commodore Schomberg will assume the command of the *Warspite*, and remain there twelve months longer. This report, at least, is brought by the Captain of the A. I.

Commodore Owen, in H. M, Ship *Eden* had arrived at Rio, from a voyage round Cape Horn; she was homeward bound with a cargo of specie.---*Com. Ad. June* 8.

THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR.

(From the "Christian Recorder" for June.)

It is highly gratifying to learn, from various letters received from this Island during the last month, not only that the internal state of the country is tranquil, but that very ample encouragement is afforded to the schools, and other means of instruction, established there by the Loddon Missionary Society. Numerous events which occurred there on the demise of Radama, the late sovereign, suspended and retarded those operations for a considerable period, and created some fears lest the improvement that had been effected should be wholly defeated and lost. The following extracts, from letters addressed to the Rev. J. J. Freeman, will show that the friends of education and civilizations in Madagascar have no present ground of despondency; and that provided the tranquillity of the island is not interrupted by any renewed aggressions from foreign powers, and the attention and resources of the Malagasy government not demanded to repel such aggression, no doubt can exist as to the rapid diffusion of knowledge by the increase of schools, the circulation of the Scriptures and other publications from the Press already established at Tananariva, and the direct communication of Christian adults by preaching, &c. And it is particularly worthy of notice that the Queen, the successor of Radama, has afforded most satisfactory proofs of her earnest desire and determination to improve the condition of her people. She has declared herself the "enemy of the Stave Trafic, and the friend of peace, education, and commerce." Her power is consolidated.—her standing army amounts to not less than thirty thousand well-desciplined troops.---and her government appears even more firmly settled than did that of her predecessor.

"I really believe that since the Mission was established (1818) there has never been so much liberty granted for teaching the Word of God. Our new Chapel is not without the Queen's approbation. She has promised us a present of the wood for the seats, the pulpit, &c. We waited on her principal officers to have it explained to the Queens in what manner we collected the money to defray the expenses of the building (estimated at 1000 Spanish dollars), and said we should be very glad to see the name of her Majesty inserted in the list of Subscribers, which we should send home to our friends in England. The following morning she sent her reply, saying,—If we wanted the wood immediately she would sent the Vadintany (a sort of civil couriers) to make a kabary (proclamation in the name of the sovereign) in the following market, and tell them to bring the wood without delay, but that if we were not in a great hurry, she begged us to wait a little till the people had finished planting their rice, and then she would issue her order to have all brought.

"The Chapel is intended to be used as a School-room as well as for public worship on the Sunday, and the Queen added to the above message that she should direct one hundred boys and young men to attend there as scholars to begin with. The attendants also of the young prince, three hundred in number, are all commanded to learn to read.

"A house has been erected at——, in which we may preach to the adults. It is intended as a trial to see what can be done in this way among the people. You well know that it is a large and populous village, and I think it very probable that a good congregation can be collected there. If we succeed in this we shall then try some other places on a similar plan. In fact the whole progress of the Mission is far more promising than when you left in 1829, and I would therefore employ the strangest terms in the English language to urge you to return among us without delay.

"Being desirous of introducing some useful plants and seeds from the Cape, we have entered into a subscription, in which, we have no doubt, you also, and Mr. Jones, if he returns, will unite, of £2 or £3 each; and we request you to obtain, and to bring with you, such a supply as may be deemed suitable for the climate of Madagascar. * Application has been made to the Malagasy Government for the carriage of them, free of expense from the coast and a request that letters might be sent to the authorities there, with directions, that some persons should be placed under your instructions for conveying them to the Capital in a proper manner, taking care to have them watered, shaded, &c.. as required. Our application was successful, and letters will be sent accordingly.

"A separate list is made out of those seeds and plants that strike us; but you will act according to circumstances; there are no doubt many plants at the Cape, with which we are not acquainted, that might be very useful to bring with you.

"The Queen is very desirous that you should bring some good breeding-mares, and some rams and ewes of European stock; and as this is an object of real national importance, I doubt not you will use your best efforts to procure them.

"Our soap manufactory goes on very well. We have already made about 4,000 bars, most of them larger than the specimen I formerly sent to you. It is improved a good deal in appearance, and so far as I hear, affords much satisfaction. The only fault complained of in it is, its dissolving rather more speedily than foreign soap, otherwise the people say it washes cleaner, and makes their lambas † last longer. It is wished to have one thousand bars made monthly. About a month ago the Queen gave 100 Spanish dollars to be divided among the working people at Alukely, (where an extensive manufactory is established for soap, nitre, sulphur, &c.) under my care, and this week she sent 300 bars of soap for them. She also gave 50 to the smith, and 20 to the tanners. It is expected that a similar donation will be sent to the teachers of schools.

"We explained to some of the officers, when they called on us to day, the communications you had sent to us from the Cape respecting the memorial transmitted to Europe by Dr. Philip and yourself on their behalf, to be presented to the French Government. They took with them, written on paper, to help their memory as follows:---

Dr. Philip, the friend of Mr. Freeman,---La Fayette, the friend of Dr. Philip.

"They seemed pleased with the account we gave them of Dr. Philip, and of his being like the Father of the Missionaries in Africa, and they appear exceedingly pleased that you have taken an interest in the welfare of their country. They said they would represent it to the Queen, and were certain that she would be pleased with it, and would probably mention something about it in her letter to you. They are still quite of opinion that they are "just" in opposing the claims of the French to a part of their coast and they are equally convinced that the French never can finally prevail against them. If the French should not renew their attack to any great extent on Madagascar, as you seem to think they will not, I should really entertain great hopes respecting the improvement of Macagascar, and the friendship of the natives with us. I have also never heard any Malagasy speak so strongly against the Slave Trade as some of the present influential members of the government, they seem to have proper views of it, as weakening the nation, &c.; and if Verkey succeeds completely in his manufacture of gunpowder, (by which means the power and independence of this people will be secured,) I have no doubt that the government and the nation will detest that traffic for ever."

The following is a literal translation of the letter from the Queen to which reference is made in the above extract:—

"To Joseph John Freeman, Antananarivo, 5 Adulo, 1831.

"And thank you, for I have heard the communication made by your letter, which you sent to Mr Johns, and thank you, for good is it: for I do not love wars between different countries, whatever they are, but I love peace.

"And herewith are letters which I have directed to be written by Mr. Johns and Mr. Cameron, to purchase things for me.

"And I have given directions to Prince Coreller 11th honour, and to the officers at Tamatave respecting your coming up, when you arrive at Tamatave I have given instructions that you be brought up without delay to Tananarivo.

"And farewell, you and your family.

"Saith RANAVALOMAXJAKA.

(Seal royal affixed) i.e. Ranavalona, the Sovereign.

* As there are many Gentlemen in Cape Town, and its neighbourhood, who would feel a pleasure in promoting so laudable an object, Mr. Freeman would be most happy to receive donations of bulbs, seeds, plants, &c., which he will convey to Madagascar in addition to the amount he intends purchasing, agreeable to the above request. Any contributions of useful works on horticulture, agriculture, husbandry, &c. will be highly appreciated.

† The Lamba is the principal dress of the natives being a large kind of sheet, thrown across the shoulders, and covering the whole body. It is manufactured by the natives from their own produce, cotton, linen, silk, or the inner bark of certain trees, particularly the Rofia palm, the fibres of which a cloth is woven, nearly equal in fineness the nankeens of the East.

THE SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT.

The following extract of a letter from the new Settlement at Western Australia, gives a more cheerful account of the state and progress of the place than some others which we have previously published. It appears, however, by an extract from the *Sydney Gazette* of the 1st of January, that Mr. Thomas Peel's lofty notions of Colonization have proved woefully fallacious, and that the Government of the Colony found it necessary to take over not only his articled servants, but the whole of his inordinate grant of land, which has been subdivided, and sold in lots.

"Perth, Swan River, Dec. 16, 1830.

"Since I wrote last the market here has undergone a few changes; several importations having arrived from Hobart Town and Java. Flour has been selling on board the *Orelia* by the ton at the rate of 3½d. per lb. Ale, not quite so strong as Van Reenen's, has been sold at 6*l*. and 7*l*. per hogshead, from Hobart Town, by which the importers made more than cent per cent.---Rice, brought from Java by the *Faith*, is of course selling cheaper than you can buy it in Cape Town. Meal, that is flour with the whole of the bran on it, is selling now at Perth for 6d. and flour at 8d, per lb., so that you see I shall scarcely be able to compete with the importers from Hobart Town, unless your prices are low, and the goods of the first quality; and let me tell you, the taste of people in a new Colony is ridiculously refined, more especially the lower orders—what would be esteemed by them the greatest luxury in England, they disdain when they get here.

"The Governor has been absent some time now, forming a New Town at Port Augusta, Cape Leeuwin.

"This Climate is certainly excellent, and the place I occupy in Perth delightful. We have had fine Cucumbers sent down from the Settlers up the Swan; and in my garden here, I have all the Melon, Cucumber, and Pumkin tribe, growing luxuriantly, as well as Indian Corn, and a variety of other things. I have contrived, by digging in the upper part of this my town allotment, to get an over-flowing well, which gives a sufficient stream to water the whole of my allotment, by merely turning the water into different channels, with the hoe, without using the watering-pot at all.

"I think I said in a former letter that I had applied for my grant of land (4,000 acres) on the eastern bank of the New River, beyond Darling's range of hills; it has since been confirmed to me by the Governor: it will be close to the proposed new Town of York-upon-Avon, as the River is called.

"The first Agriculturists in this country, Clarkson and Hardy, have taken their large grant next to mine, and have declared that the whole district cannot be excelled either in quantity or disposition.

"Several of the more industrious settlers have already reaped, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of a new Climate, new Soils, and *unruly Servants*. Mr. Jecks, situated 20 miles up the Swan, has reaped about 5 or 6 acres of beautiful Wheat.

"I must conclude, for I believe the 'Orelia' sails tomorrow, by which vessel this packet goes. I could write for a month upon this Colony. I only wish we had our dearest relations here, and both Mrs. —— and myself would gladly stay here all our lives.

"The new Jail at Freemantle is now complete; it does credit to the Architect, Mr. Reveley. It is called Freemantle Castle, from its strength and resemblance to a fort."
—*Commercial Advertiser, May* 25.

EUROPE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.---*April* 2.

2. EFFECT OF THE REFORM IN IRELAND.—On Wednesday, Lord Dunkan, in presenting a petition from Dundee, expressed himself strongly in favour of the Ministerial plan of Reform, as a most excellent measure, at once efficient and safe: in Scotland, it was hailed, not with approbation merely, but enthusiasm—with public rejoicings and illuminations.

Lord FARNHAM took that occasion to pronounce a strong declaration against the measure. It disfranchised boroughs on which the franchise had been conferred by James the First for the support of the Protestant interest in Ireland; its effect would be the return of forty or fifty Catholic members, the nominees of agitators; and the ultimate

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result would be the attainment of that object at which the agitators had long aimed—the dissolution of the Union, the destruction of the Protestanto Church, and the establishment of Catholic ascendency. If the protestants of Ireland once saw that their interests were deserted, they would unite heart and hand with the Catholics for the repeal of the Union. It was useless in such a case for Government to talk of force,---Ireland would laugh at the threat. The whole force of England would not put down a brave, united, and determined people. No man could more deprecate such a result, but sure he was that the Bill, if passed into a law, would infallibly lead to it.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted the course taken by Lord Farnham, and the observations in which he had indulged. How would similar language in support of the Bill have been characterized by its opponets?

Suppose that he had said, in promotion of the Bill---"Beware how you reject the prayers of the people; beware how you unite Tories and Whigs, Radicals and Jacobins, for they will be a brave and united and determined people; beware how you raise the people by refusing to pass this measure, from one end of the empire to the other, for if you do, you will raise a flame which will defy the whole force of Government to extinguish it." (*Hear, hear!*) Had he said but a tenth part of this, he would have been told that it was altogether unjustifiable to threaten the House with physical force.

Lord FARNHAM—"I did not threaten; I only said the people of Ireland would laugh at the menaces of England."

Lord BROUGHAM—The noble Lord said, if the measure passed, the Catholics and Protestants would join for the repeal of the Union; and so joined, England could not put them down, for they would be a united, brave, and determined people.

What had laughing to do with the matter? Did men unite in order to laugh? Was it necessary that men should be brave before they could laugh? Was it essential that men should be determined for the purpose of laughing? (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord FARNHAM thought the measure would overthrow Protestanism in Ireland: the present dread of the Repeal would pass away—those who now opposed it would unite with those who sought it, and no Government could resist the wishes of both.

Earl GREY thought the speech of Lord Farnham of most pernicious tendency—no speech was ever spoken more calculated to produce the result it professed to deprecate. No doubt, Lord Farnham was a friend to the Union, for he had declared that he was; but if he were its bitterest enemy, he could not, in the present discontented state of Ireland, hold language having a more direct tendency to inflame and irritate the minds of those who yet retained their loyalty—more calculated to procure that dissolution of the Union which he firmly believed must he followed by a dissolution of all connexion between the two kingdoms. Lord Grey hoped better things from Ireland, better things from its Protestants. To discuss any part of the Reform Bill on such an occasion as the present, was extremely inconvenient. There was one remark, however, he must notice: Lord Farnham spoke of the close boroughs as part of the constitution—Lord Grey denied this.

He contended that the boroughs were not only not a part of the constitution, but that they were derogatory from the principles of the constitution,—nay, contrary to the principles of the constitution. The constitution was founded upon representation, not on nomination. (*Cheers.*)

Lord Farnham said these boroughs were originally created to protect the Protestant interest: but if they were regularly sold to the highest bidder, whatever might be his religion, politics, or feelings, in the name of common sense what became of the Protestant interest? He sincerely wished the Protestant Church in Ireland to prosper—he believed it would prosper by the measure in question; but assuredly, if there were danger from concession, there was certain destruction in the refusal of it.

Still, however, if that Church should fall,—and God avert such a misfortune,—he repeated that he did not see why the two countries should not continue united. When they looked to Scotland, and saw there a Church differing almost as much from the Anglican Establishment as the Romish Church differed from it,—when he knew that in Canada the Catholic was the prevalent religion,---when he saw that in the most despotic countries in the world there were distinct churches established, and yet all went on together in good-will towards the general support of the Government, ---he could not, he confessed, tell why, if that, which he admitted would be a very great misfortune, were to happen in Ireland, the Union between the two countries, upon which the prosperity of both alike depended, should be dissolved, (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord WYNFORD defended Lord Farnham from the charge of having used language of intimidation. It would be well that the supporters were as sparing of intimidation as its opponents were. Had they not been repeatedly told that anarchy and ruin would be the consequence of refusing it?

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM observed, that from the language used by the supporters of the measure, it might be supposed that some one had stood up for the sale of seats in the other House of Parliament; he would gladly learn who had done so.

Had any one in that House, or in the other House of Parliament, ventured to defend that profligate traffic? Certainly not; and one o his objections to the Bill was, that although the preamble of it complained of certain abuses,—among which abuses this sale of seats was the greatest,—yet the Bill afforded no provision against this abuse.

He believed that the effect it was calculated to produce in Ireland had not been overrated. He spoke of it as it was at present; in which form he could not, as an honest man, approve of it. Still, he would decide upon it, when it came up, according to the time and circumstances, the merits of the measure, and the feelings and situation of the country. (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord GODERICH said, when the noble Duke promised that the feelings and situation of the country should weigh with him in judging on this question, he could not help hoping that he should obtain his vote. His Grace said no one had been profligate enough to defend the sale of boroughs. He was not aware, it seems, of what had passed in the other House.

He did not know that great advantages had been ascribed to that practice, that it had been eulogized as the most independent mode of obtaining a seat in Parliament—that it had been urged as an argument against the Bill, that if the practice were prohibited, it would stop up *a constitutional way of returning the representatives of peculiar interests to the House of Commons.* Nay more, this practice had been panegyrized as one of the most valuable attributes of the constitution, by those who cherished every kind of prejudice in favour of the existing order of things.

When the fact was mentioned in the House of Commons some years before, Mr. Abbott, the Speaker, said the mention of it in the days of their fathers would have made them start with indignation. The language was ridiculed at the time, as a figure of speech—a claptrap; but after all, if not the Speaker's own sentiments, what was it but the language of the constitution?

His noble friend evidently entertained the same feelings. For his own part, he did not think these rotten boroughs necessary parts of the constitution; and seeing how great an abuse had arisen from their existence, he saw no means of remedying it except by that total exclusion which was proposed.

6. ROYAL YACHT AND MERCHANT SEAMAN. In the Committee of Supply on Monday, a vote of 21,211*l.* and another of 534,124*l.* having been taken, Sir James Graham moved for 810,000*l.* for the purchase of timber. The largeness of the vote he defended on the ground that timber was at present cheap.

Mr. HUME thought it had no economy to buy an article, because it was cheap, unless it were also wanted. It might become useless before it could be worked up, and then what availed its cheapness? He would like to know, while on this subject, whether Government meant to keep up the same establishment of yachts in future—what, for instance, was the use of Lord Anglesey's?

SIR JAMES GRAHAM said, there were but five yachts in all, and they were not fully manned. They were kept up for no purpose of patronage, but to provide for a few post-captains of distinguished merit, who thus enjoyed full pay. The Marquis of Anglesey was fond of sailing in summer weather; and as all previous Viceroys had had a yacht, it would be hard to take it away from one who was so much disposed to enjoy it.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, and excuse would never be wanting for spending public money. The Marquies of Anglesey had a vessel of his own, and would not make use of such a thing as a Royal yacht. When he came over indeed, for ceremony, he set sail in it; but as soon as he was out of the bay, he put himself on board a steam-boat.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, his impression when he entered the Admiralty, was against these vessels; but he had since found they had existed since the time of William the Third, and had always been used as a means of rewarding meritorious services in naval officers.

Mr. HUME—"I don't care any thing about William." (*A laugh.*)

He objected to the expence of these yachts the more, that Government had refused to fit up an additional hospital-ship on the River, because of the expense.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE agreed, if the Navy abridged at all, the yachts might be best spared.

Sir BYAM MARTIN—"To talk of the expense is ridiculous; it amounted last year to only about 400*l.*"

Sir GEORGE CLERK thought the Sovereign ought always to have the means of going to sea in a manner befitting his dignity.

Mr. WARBURTON said, if the King wished to go to sea, it would more befit his dignity to go in one of our noble ships of war than in a painted gingerbread thing like one of these yachts.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, the additional hospital-ship would have cost 1,600*l.* A second application was at present under consideration.

Mr. HUME—"The merchant-seamen pay 24,000*l.* a year to Greenwich Hospital, from which they receive no benefit: 1,600*l.* is but a small return to them."

Mr. ROBINSON concurred in Mr. Hume's remark.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, it had been calculated by Admirals Keats, that one half of the merchant sailors passed through the Navy, and thus became entitled to Greenwich. He would add, that he had at present a draught of a bill, which he would submit to the House after the recess, granting to merchant-seamen under certain circumstances a concurre[illegible]n on the national hospital.

Mr. Warburton said, the contribution was in reality paid by the owners; but under such a bill, they would pay it most cheerfully.

In the conversation that ensued on the other votes for the Navy Estimates, moved for by Sir James Graham, he stated, that the estimate of the works at the Bermudas, entered on by the former Government, could not be ascertained, but a confidential person had been sent out for that purpose. The correct estimate would be laid before the House next session, The vote now asked was merely for carrying on the works already ordered. In answer to Mr. Hume, Sir James stated, that the Government contract with three of the packets included in the vote for the line of packets, would expire this year, and it was not intended to renew it.

On the vote for building ships at Bombay---the last for that purpose---Sir Charles Forbes deprecated its discontinuance. Under the Reform Bill, India would have no representatives.

In voting the half-pay allowances, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, the rule of one promotion in three vacancies had been strictly acted on; and the consequence was, a diminution of two or three thousands a year in the half-pay. Sir James also, in explanation of the reduction of the naval victualling estimates from 32s. to 29s. per man, stated that it arose from discontinuing, unless under peculiar circumstances, the allowance of beer.

The other items were agreed to,—after some remarks from Mr. HUME, on the expediency of procuring all descriptions of necessaries by contract; and some observations from the same gentleman on the extravagance of the Irish packet system, and from Mr. G. DAWSON in defence of it.

7. CIVIL CONTINGENCIES: The Civil Contingencies were moved by Mr. SPRING RICE when the discussion of the Naval Estimates had finished. The whole sum is 80,000*l.*

Mr. HUME admitted that large reductions had been made, but contended that still larger might be made. He went on to specify nineteen particulars, each of which he considered objectionable. One of them was the vote of 3,600*l.* in part purchase of Mr. Babbage's calculating machine—the automaton Hume.

Mr. S. Rice thought this item of all others ought not to be objected to by the Member for Middlessex, looking to the immense saving of labour it would effect in his future attempts to reduce the estimates.

Mr. WARBURTON spoke of the machine in the highest terms of praise.

Mr. LENNARD postponed his notice respecting diplomatic salaries, in consequence of the reductions effected by Government.

Lord PALMERSTON noticed the reduction of the charge for the German Embassies,—which was in 1827, 63,000*l.* and in 1830 only 40,000*l.* and from which he hoped to take of 14,000*l* in the course of 1831.

RELIEF OF IRELAND. Lord Althorp, on Wednesday, brought forward one of the measure intended for the relief of Ireland. His Lordship moved that government be enabled to issue Exchequer Bills for the purpose of granting local and temporary relief to the poor of that country. The great evils which the Government, in setting apart a sum for the relief of Ireland, sought most zealously to guard against, were local, and, more especially, political influence. The Money was, accordingly, to be distributed through the medium of a Commission, appointed, not by the Lord Lieutenant, but by the Treasury. It would have the power of disposing of the monies to be voted, and would absorb in itself the powers of the Commissions for public Works, Inland Navigation, and the Board of Works in Dublin, and would exercise, also, that part of the duties of the Postmaster-General, which enabled him to direct the repair and improvement of roads. The Commissioners would be paid salaries, because, without being paid, it was impossible the Government could exercise a proper control over them. As however, they only occupy the place of the Commissioners adverted to, no additional expense would be thereby incurred. The Commissioners would be in communication with the local Government of Ireland; but they would also be in direct communication with the Treasury: their reports would be made at stated periods; and they would not be permitted to commence any new work without the permission of Government. Among the applications made to them, the Commissioners would select the most worthy of being entertained for reference to the Treasury; the grounds of selection being the public benefit of the work, the immediate employment it would give, and the prospective employment, it tended to give. They would above all, see that good security was taken for the advance—for the money was only to be advanced on loan; and when the whole of the loans were repaid, the fund would cease. The money would be raised by Exchequer Bills. As the months of April, May, and June, were those in which it was most important to provide labour—and as the Bill could hardly pass under any circumstances before the end of May,—the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to place immediately 50,000*l.* in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, subject to the same regulations as those which it was proposed to impose on the Commissioners.

After some observations from Mr. WYSE. Mr. SADLER, Mr. G. DAWSON, and others in favour of the introduction into Ireland of a modified poor law instead of such grants, the vote was agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up on the 12th of April.

BENEFITS OF BOROUGHMONGERY. CARNATIC COMMISSION.

IT will be recollected, that no sooner had Lord John Russell sat down on the glorious First of March, than up popped the wooden head of Sir Robert Peel's successor at Oxford. Sir Robert the Second would fain pass off his bastard zeal for legitimate; but his affection to the rotten boroughs is by no means that pure Platonic affair which he and his abettors would have the million believe. He courts for cake and pudding as all of them do. He is well aware, that a Reformed Parliament would be as fatal to the Carnatic job as to the rest. Among the thousand-and-one that oppress the industry and resources of the kingdom and its colonial possessions, the Carnatic and Tanjore Commission holds indeed a place of no trifling distinction. The following is a brief sketch of this excrescence of "the system;" for to the system, assuredly, may be traced this, as well as most of the maladies of the body politic.

A certain tributary of the East India Company, whose territories have since been taken possession of by the Merchant Sovereigns, was alleged to have incurred an enormous debt to servants of the East India Company, Europeans and natives. In 1784, Mr. Pitt, under the instructions of the notorious Paul Benfield,—who, according to Mr. Burke, could bring no fewer then eight members into the House of Commons to support the Minister, or oppose him, as the interests of their patron might require,—got the revenues of the Carnatic assigned for the payment of these debts. The job has gone on ever since—that is, for seven-and-forty years! The present Commission was formed in 1805; at which time the debts were alleged to amount to above 30 millions sterling. There are two sets of Commissioners, one in England and one in India, each consisting of three and a Register. The English Commissioners have 1,500*l.* a year each, and the Commissioners in India from 3,200*l.* to 4,800*l.* The annual expense in England, exclusive of the establishment, is 5,000*l.*; and in India, establishment included, about 17,000*l.*; making a total expense of 22,000*l.* a year. There has been expended, therefore, on the Commission, in the course of six-and-twenty years, the moderate sum of 572,000*l.*

What has been done for this? Of the alleged debt of above 30 millions, it had been ascertained, in 1828, that twenty-seven millions and a half were altogether fictitious; up to which date, the *bonâ fide* debts adjudicated amounted to about 2,600,000*l.* only,—the charges for the adjudication being a fraction short of 20 per cent. In February 1828, the whole amount that remained unexamined was about 268,000*l.* Now if the fictitious part of this sum bear the same proportion to the real as in the 27½ millions already disposed of, there will remain somewhat less than 3,000*l.* of real debt; and the Commission, if it were to terminate to-morrow, would have cost the country, in the last three years, two-and-twenty times the amount of the sum it had adjudicated; but, supposing that the whole 268,000*l.* were found to be a real debt, the charges of the Commission would amount to about one-fourth part of the whole sum.

This is not all. Each of the Commissioners in England receives an additional 300*l.* a year for investigating the debts of another Eastern Prince, the Rajah of Tanjore. This extra commission has existed for seven years; although the original debt was less than a million and a half sterling. Thus, the whole Commission costs about 23,000*l.*, or, including office and establishment in England 24,000*l.* per annum. This is only 4,000*l.* a year more than the highest charge for the Board of Control for the first seven-and-twenty years of its institution; and it comes within 2,000*l.* of what that board costs at present—superannuations and all.

Is it just or fitting that a commission for the recovery of a small-beer debt should cost the public the same sum as that which controls the whole administration of eighty or ninety millions of people? The Boroughmongers will no doubt say that the matter is precisely as it ought to be. We fear that Sir Robert Inglis will not have the modesty to follow Sir Francis Burdett's advice, and walk out of the House while his 1,800*l.* a year is under discussion: we should not be surprised if he joined his friend Mr. Dawson in exclaiming against the infamous press for this very imperfect exposure.—*Spectator, April 2.*

POLISH STUDENTS.—The gold medal, annually gifted by the Society of Writers to his Majesty's Signet to the best Latin scholar in the Senior Humanity (Latin) Class in Edinburgh University, was awarded for this session to to Count Leon Lubienski, son of the nobleman of that name who now commands the right wing of the Polish army. It was delivered to the Count in the class-room last Monday, by the Deputy keeper.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

MR. SHIEL.---This celebrated Irish Orator has been returned for Milborne Port, instead of Mr. George Byng; he took his seat on Tuesday. Milborne Port is under the influence of the Marquis of Anglesey.

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